

The War in China.

The English and French papers by late arrivals are filled with details of the operations of their allied armies in China. The following will interest our readers:

On the 12th of October everything was prepared for the assault, or the occupation of Pekin. The siege guns and other artillery were in a position to bombard the town unless it should be surrendered by noon of the 14th. Just immediately before the period gave for surrender would expire, Han-chuan came out and said our demands were conceded; no resistance would be made, and the gate was at our disposal. Thereon the outer and inner gates were immediately taken possession of, and a portion of the allied force was quartered on the wall of Pekin.

Letters were found in the palace from San-ko-kius to the Emperor, assuring him of his confidence in being able to annihilate us. The garrison of Pekin is reported to be 60,000 to 70,000 men. The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield. The general and staff, with the 15th and 47th regiments, entered the outer and inner gates of Pekin, and ascended to the ramparts and took possession of the gate and a number of brass guns, and mounted our guns in their place. The English and French flags were then hoisted in token of our military occupation. The wall is 30 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing that the Chinese asked was that the Chinese coolies should not be allowed to enter the city. This was conceded.

The Emperor's summer palace was only occupied by 300 eunuchs, and 30 or 40 men in charge of the gardens. They made a slight show of resistance, when two were killed and two French officers wounded. The next day the palace was given us to indiscriminate pillage.

The following account is given of the pillage of the Emperor's palace, which commenced two days ago:

The public reception hall, the state and private bedrooms, ante-rooms, boudoirs and every other apartment has been ransacked. Articles of value of native and foreign workmanship were taken, or broken if too large to be carried away. Ornamental lattice work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches and other pieces of mechanism, curtains and furniture—none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every article of dress—coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the Imperial dragon pattern; boots, head-dresses, fans, &c.; in fact, rooms all filled with them. There must have been seventy or eighty thousand pieces of silks in rolls, which at Canton cost twenty or thirty dollars each. Hundreds were thrown down and trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them. Men were throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. A treasury containing a large quantity of gold, ingots and Sycee silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided among the English and French. The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large indemnity of the indemnity claimed.

A party of the French went through the apartments breaking everything that remained—mirrors, screens, panels, &c.—in revenge for the treatment of the released prisoners; their countrymen had received. Much dissatisfaction had been expressed at the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, that only those of the troops who marched at the last halting place are to participate in the prize money, all the rest, there at the depot at Tung Chow and elsewhere, being excluded. The Commander-in-Chief, and general officers have waived their right to share. A gold jug of great value was presented to the Commander-in-Chief by the army. A general order from the British Commander-in-Chief desired that all articles taken by all officers and men be sent in for sale by public auction for the benefit of the army, which was done. All were permitted to have the articles brought away by themselves valued, and have the option of taking or rejecting them. Many beautiful and curious souvenirs were thus obtained at a nominal price. The side realized \$12,000, which, with the value of the treasure, estimated at \$61,000, is to be divided as prize money on the spot.

No description can give an idea of the splendor of this residence. The entrance or reception hall is paved with marble and polished with gold, azure and scarlet, in the most gorgeous style. The throne of the Empress is of beautifully carved dark wood, and the cushions, embroidered with gold dragons, attracted general admiration; we likewise observed the gold crucifix, supposed to have been used by the Emperor; every inner chamber and saloon were very handsomely fitted up, and the robes of silk, satin and crepe, all of splendid workmanship, specially furnished embezzlers and puggeres for the French soldiers, who appear to have adopted one custom in this respect. The jade stone and China were of value, and some Sevres China of Louis Quatorze would have delighted the eye of many a curio-fancier, and a presentation sword with the English coat of arms studded with gems, and evidently of antiquity, gave rise to some suspicion.

The last treaty of Tientsin was also found, and the immense quantity of lost of all kinds made it almost impossible to know what to take away. Some idea of the quantity of silk may be given by the fact that bowls, old pots, &c., were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins.

SOUTH CAROLINA POSTAL SERVICE.—We find the following paragraphs going the rounds of the Northern papers:

Postmaster General Holt has duly ordered warrants to be drawn in favor of the mail contractors in South Carolina for about thirty thousand dollars, being the balance to the credit of the department deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, thus securing to the postal service all accrued funds in that seceding State.

Postmaster General Holt will issue orders, on the first of the month, to the postmasters throughout the remaining States, to cease all postal intercourse with South Carolina, and not to make up any mail matter for the offices within her borders, on the ground that there are no postmasters there in the service of the United States.

Mail matter will be sent to Georgia through South Carolina, and if its transit is interfered with it will be a subject for the two States to settle between themselves.

English Efforts to Advance Cotton Culture Abroad.

We find in a New York contemporary some extracts from the proceedings of the British Cotton Supply Association, as contained in its third Annual Report. It may be known to our readers that this society has for its object the multiplication of the sources from which Great Britain may derive this important staple of her manufacturing interests. The sources of her supply, at different periods, have been as follows:

United States	493,153,112	1857, lbs.	1857, lbs.
Brazil	34,500,000	29,110,832	
Egyptian	18,251,144	24,848,000	
West India	2,28,512	1,112,508	
East Indies	118,87,742	250,328,114	
All other places	2,09,198	7,935,169	
Total	650,576,861	929,318,806	

Through the influence of the British Consuls, the cultivation of cotton in Turkey has been commenced under great promise. The Home Minister in Greece has introduced it into many departments, and in the island of Cyprus an estate of eighty thousand acres has been devoted to it. Cotton seed has been distributed among the farmers of the fertile valley of the Meander, in Asia Minor, with full instructions for planting and gathering the crop. Of Egypt, the committee report, "that they expect to increase the growth from one hundred thousand bales to the large figure of one million." In Tunis the Bay is using exertions with his subjects to cultivate the "great staple." In Western Africa, at Sierra Leone and Sherbro, cottonizing have been introduced, and a profitable trade in the native cotton commenced. In Liberia, and along the Gold Coast, every exertion is being made with the prospect of success. At Accra and Cape Coast Castle are Agricultural Societies which make cotton culture their specialty. A great quantity of cotton is raised in the adjacent countries. The Accra Agricultural Society have engaged with a Lincolne firm to purchase this cotton, which they buy in the seed at less than a cent a pound. This cotton, cleaned, is worth in Liverpool fourteen cents a pound.

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J. M. Elford, MAGISTRATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY.

He has removed his office from Church Street to the office adjoining the Spartan Office, on the Public Square.

All business intrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention.

Feb 3 49 ly

REED & DUNCAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

He has intrusted to them in Law and Equity will be promptly attended to. Office next door to Hardy, Agnew & Co.

Feb 4 REED D. E. DUNCAN

WOOD, EDDY & CO. DELAWARE AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES CAPITAL PRIZE

\$70,000!

Wood, Eddy & Co., Managers.

The Managers' Office are located at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

The following magnificent schemes will be drawn in public, under the Superintendence of Swora Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Wood, Eddy & Co's Lottery, CLAS No. 750

Draws on Saturday, November 17th, 1860.

78 NUMBERS—15 DRAWN BALLOTS.

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$70,000 ! !

1 Prize of \$30,000 65 Prizes of \$140

20,000 " 125 "

10,000 " 65 "

5,000 " 50 "

3,475 4,810 " 40 "

1,000 27,040 " 20 "

600 " 600 "

32,300 Prizes amounting to \$1,171,050

NEARLY 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 2 TICKETS

Whole Tickets \$20 Halves \$10 Quarters \$5

Certificates of packages in the above Scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of package of 26 whole

Tickets \$26 69

" " 26 half 149 50

" " 26 quarter 74 75

" " 26 eighth 37 37

SPLENDID SCHEME:

TO BE DRAWN

EACH WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER.

Class 502 draws November 7, 1860.

Class 541 draws November 14, 1860.

Class 550 draws November 21, 1860.

Class 568 draws November 28, 1860.

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO

TICKETS!

78 NUMBERS—14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

1 Capital Prize of \$35,000.

1 Prize of \$15,000 64 " \$100

10 " 64 " 50 "

10 " 64 " 30 "

30 " 5,591 " 20 "

50 " 290 " 28,24 " 10 "

250 " 159 " 159 "

34,412 Prizes Amounting to \$1,578,557

Whole Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50

Certificates of packages in the above Scheme will be drawn such Whole Tickets will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of 26 whole Tickets \$14.00

" " 26 half 7.00 "

" " 26 quarter 3.50 "

" " 26 eighth 1.75 "

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.

Enclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the lottery, and the date you require, and whether you want Whole Tickets, Halves, or Quarters, or which ever you prefer.

Enclose a copy of your bill of exchange, and we will now enclose to you a certificate of certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on past, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

Immediately after the drawing, a printed drawing, certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an explanation.

Each Purchaser will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

All Prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes

to Oct. 13 33 if

R. T. Smith, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, AND NEXT TO MR. ARCHER'S SADDLERY SHOP.

Oct. 13 33 if

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague,

Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb

Ago, Periodical Headache, or Bilious